



Campo Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Elected Officials

Chairman: Ralph Goff



Vice Chairperson: Harry Paul Cuero

Environmental Director: Lisa N. Gover

Land Base: 15,480.28 acres

Primary Economy: Tribe operates the Golden Acorn Casino, the travel center/convenience store, a wind energy facility and the Campo Materials Company (sand mining and other materials for construction).

Population and Poverty (2010 Census):

15% of reservation residents live below the poverty line.

Educational Attainment (of persons over 25): 27.5% with high school degrees

EPA Funding (2016-2017)

Air	\$81,000
GAP	\$59,422
CWA 106	\$53,900
319	<u>\$30,000</u>
	<u>\$224,322</u>

General Assistance Program

In FY2018 the General Assistance Program (GAP) supports waste management activities, staff training, development of a data management system, development of an IPM Plan and education and outreach capacity building activities. **Alheli Banos-Keener, 619-235-4767**

Air

The Campo Band began receiving Clean Air Act funding in 1997, and currently monitors for PM10. The Tribe is in a nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone standard. **Sara Bartholomew, 415-947-4100**



Water Quality Programs

The CWA 106 Water Pollution Control Program supports monitoring at multiple sampling sites within the reservation and watershed. The Tribe has been very active in implementing and assessing the quality of surface and groundwater to determine the physical, chemical and biological conditions of the local water resources. The CWA 319 Non-Point Source program supports the development of watershed protection measures for Tribal portions of the Salton Sea Watershed. Implemented projects have included clean-up of migrant border camps. **Loretta Vanegas, 415-972-3433.**

Drinking Water

Campo currently has four public drinking water systems. Three are community systems: Old Campo, South Campo and Church Road. The fourth system serves the Golden Acorn Casino. In 2014, the casino exceeded the lead action level and had installed orthophosphate treatment since July, 2016. As of December, 2017, the system still exceeded the lead action level. The system is currently in the progress of replacing internal plumbing to optimize its corrosion control treatment. In 2016, EPA funded \$156,300 to Campo to conduct hydrogeologic study and drill a new well at North Campo. The full scope of the project may be funded if the source is reliable. Campo must apply for DWTSA funds in future solicitations to complete the new water system build out. All public water systems are in compliance with SDWA requirements. **Yun Jui (Jeffrey) Tsai, 415-972-3459**



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Kumeyaay Wind Farm

The Campo Band is the largest producer of clean, renewable wind energy on Indian Lands in the United States. The Kumeyaay Wind 50 megawatt wind turbine facility annually produces power sufficient for about 30,000 homes and saves approximately 110,000 tons a year in greenhouse gas emissions, compared with equivalent fossil fuel generation.

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Tule Wind Project

In December 2013, Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs for DOI approved an application submitted by the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to lease up to 720 acres of reservation land to Tule Wind, LLC, for a portion of the Tule Wind Energy Project, approximately 10 miles to the north of the Campo Band. The lease approval will allow the Ewiiapaayp Band to move forward with the construction, maintenance, and operation of up to 20 wind turbines and related facilities on the Tribe's trust lands. In addition to turbines on the reservation land, an additional 108 turbines would be sited on lands of the BLM, the State of California, and San Diego County, all in the McCain Valley. In March 2014, Federal approval of the Tule Wind project was upheld in US District Court on alleged violations of NEPA, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Proposed Solid Waste Landfill – Terminated

Local advocacy groups have scrutinized prior projects proposed by the Campo Band. Groups first organized as a result of the Campo's attempts to site a solid waste landfill on the southern portion of the Reservation. The first attempt to prevent the landfill occurred in the 1990's and involved a successful lawsuit against EPA questioning our authority to approve Tribal Solid Waste Programs (*Backcountry Against Dumps v. EPA*, 1996 US Court of Appeals DC Circuit). The Campo reinitiated the landfill project again in 2005 and EPA worked with the Tribe from 2005 through 2010 during the NEPA process. Local groups organized against the project and the Tribe eventually voted to abandon it.

Proposed Shu'luuk Wind Project – Terminated

The Shu-luuk Wind project was formally terminated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in February 2014. The decision was made after the Campo Tribe's General Council voted 44-34 to oppose the project. Opposition to the project reportedly stemmed from noise concerns, the risk of fire, and potential health impacts of the project. EPA had reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the project in March 2013 and flagged concerns regarding potential impacts to air, biological (birds and bats), visual and cultural resources as well as potential noise impacts. San Diego Gas and Electric had proposed to construct and operate approximately 106 turbines capable of generating 160 MW of electricity on reservation lands.